

parts of the body; irritation failed to diminish, or increase, or even to excite the effect.

With reference to the moot point as to whether these bodies are accessory eyes or merely luminous organs, I may mention that one of the causes of the diffused phosphorescence of the sea I have observed to lie in the bright phosphorescence constantly emitted by the eyes of a small shrimp (about half an inch in length) which abounds in the South Atlantic; we have in this animal, therefore, an instance of a "luminous eye." I hope you will pardon this suggestion of mine; but I thought it right to insert it, in the event of there being any thing novel in it.

H.M.S. 'Lark,' Sydney,  
December 1881.

*On the Occurrence of Centrolophus pompilus on the East Coast of England.* By DR. A. GÜNTHER.

I am indebted to Henry Laver, Esq., for a very fine example of the Black-fish (*Centrolophus pompilus*), which was caught on the 20th of November last by Captain Cranfield of Rowhedge, at the mouth of the Colne.

The majority of the British specimens of this fish have been obtained on the coast of Cornwall; and, so far as I am aware, this is the first instance known of the fish having wandered so far eastwards.

*The oldest Artiodactyle.* By E. D. COPE.

Members of this order have been found in the Upper Eocene of North America (*Achanodon*); but none have been determined as yet from the American Suessonian or Lower Eocene. A species represented by teeth from the Siderolitic beds of Switzerland has been referred to *Dichobune* (*D. campichii*, Piet.); but dental characters alone are not sufficient to distinguish that genus from the Perisso-dactyle Phenacodontidæ\*. Dr. Lemoine found astragali of a small Artiodactyle in the Suessonian of Reims, which he has recently ascribed to his *Lophiochyrus Peroni*, which he believes (Proceedings French Assoc. Adv. Sci., Montpellier, 1880) to be a suilline. I have reported an astragalus from the Wind-River formation of Wyoming Territory, which is almost exactly similar to those found by Lemoine. A specimen of *Miocænus brachystomus*, Cope, now to be described, enables me to characterize with some degree of completeness this interesting form, which precedes in time all the known American Artiodactyla.

The characters of the tarsus are typically those of the order Artiodactyla. The astragalus exhibits a distal trochlea which is continuous with the sustentacular facet, and which articulates with both cuboid and navicular bones.

\* See 'American Naturalist,' 1881, December.